98-366^{Q&As}

Networking Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Match the OSI layer to its corresponding description.

To answer, drag the appropriate OSI layer from the column on the left to its description on the right. Each OSI layer may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

OSI Layers	Answer Area	
Data Link	It provides network services directly to the user's application. TELNET, SMTP, and NTP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Network	It controls dialogue between source and destination nodes. RPC and NETBIOS operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Session	It relies on upper layers for reliable delivery and sequencing. IPX, X.25, and NLSP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Application	It ensures that reassembled bits are in the correct order, and it requests retransmission of frames if an error occurs. Switches and WAPs operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
	It is responsible for path determination and delivery of packets, but does not guarantee delivery. ICMP, RIP, and ARP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
	It checks for errors by adding CRC to the frame. Bridges and NICs operate on this layer.	OSI Layer

Correct Answer:

OSI Layers	Answer Area	
Data Link	It provides network services directly to the user's application. TELNET, SMTP, and NTP operate on this layer.	Application
Network	It controls dialogue between source and destination nodes. RPC and NETBIOS operate on this layer.	Session
Session	It relies on upper layers for reliable delivery and sequencing. IPX, X.25, and NLSP operate on this layer.	Network
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	It is responsible for path determination and delivery of packets, but does not guarantee delivery. ICMP, RIP, and ARP operate on this layer.	Network
	It checks for errors by adding CRC to the frame. Bridges and NICs operate on this layer.	Data Link

QUESTION 2

Which of these represents the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) loopback address?

A. 127.0.0.1

B. 192.168.0.1

C. FEC0:A8C0::AA01

D. ::1

Correct Answer: D

The localhost (loopback) address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, and the IPv6 unspecified address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0, are reduced to ::1 and ::, respectively.

QUESTION 3

In a physical star topology, the central device is referred to as a:

A. Bridge

B. Server

C. segmenter

D. Hub

Correct Answer: D

In local area networks with a star topology, each network host is connected to a central hub with a point-to-point connection.

QUESTION 4

What is a similarity between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches?

A. Both provide a high level of security to the network.

B. Both use logical addressing to forward transmissions.

C. Both forward packets onto the network.

D. Both allow the implementation of VLANs.

Correct Answer: D

A single layer-2 network may be partitioned to create multiple distinct broadcast domains, which are mutually isolated so that packets can only pass between them via one or more routers; such a domain is referred to as a virtual local area

network, virtual LAN or VLAN.

LANs are layer 2 constructs, so they can be supported by both Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches.

Incorrect:

Not A: Layer 2 switches do not provide high level of security.

Not B: Another name for logical address is IP address. Only Layer 3 switches uses IP address. Layer 2 switches uses MAC addresses.

Not C: only Layer 3 switches forward packets on the network (like routers).

QUESTION 5

To which IP configuration does the CIDR notation 192.168.1.1/25 refer?

A. 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.64

B. 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.1

C. 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.32

D. 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.256

E. 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.128

Correct Answer: E

Reference: http://www.subnet-calculator.com/